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South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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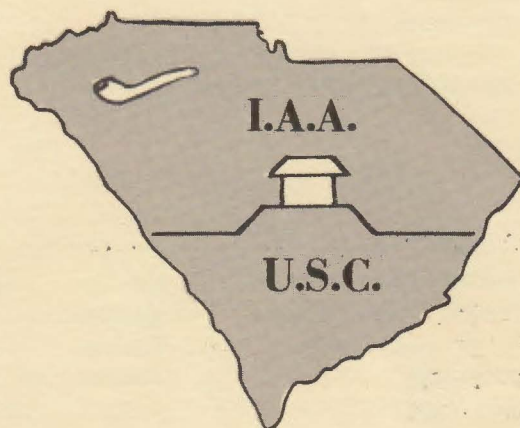
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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA



A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, EDITOR

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Columbia, South Carolina 29208

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1973

South Carolina Institute of
Archaeology & Anthropology

1321 PENDLETON STREET
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EDITOR'S PAGE

We begin the fifth volume of the Notebook with enthusiasm. We have published four volumes in 27 numbers with 590 pages. We have several manuscripts on hand. Our Printing Department is doing an increasingly good job to make it a nice looking publication, and the manuscripts are of increasing quality. Best of all we have been receiving some compliments from our readers. This all sounds boastful but it only serves to warn us that future issues must continue to improve. We do hope that we are using these pages to best advantage to publish the results of the work of the Institute.

It is our intention to publish four types of information in the Notebook: (1) The final reports of our shorter research projects in technically useful and readable style (we do believe that technical reports can be readable); (2) Progress reports of our larger research projects, the final reports of which will appear in our Monograph Series; (3) Pertinent short reports of research by others than the Institute staff; and (4) Brief items of news and short research notes as "fillers" between the major articles as a way of keeping our friends advised of what the Institute is doing and of other matters of interest to South Carolina archeology and anthropology. We welcome criticism and suggestions for improvement. We hope our friends will give us their ideas and tell us of errors of omission or commission that they might find in these pages.

We have been trying since July to find the best man available to fill our position of Marine Archeologist. Several have been interviewed but no decision has yet been made. On February 10-13, Mr. Alan Albright from the College of the Virgin Islands visited us to interview for the position. He was accompanied by his wife, Penny, and we were pleased to have them both here.

It may have been only coincidence but while we were having guests from the Virgin Islands our weatherman put on quite a show for them. We had the heaviest snow ever recorded in South Carolina with 15 inches in Columbia and more in the Up-country and it lasted a full week.

Sammy Lee and Robert Parlor of Orangeburg began work on the Cal Smoak Site in Bamberg County again in February. This multi-component site of considerable interest was begun last year. Bob Parlor is the President and Sammy Lee is Vice President of the Archeological Society of South Carolina and they are doing a commendable job of carefully controlled excavation.

We had our usual class of students from Augusta College lecture and tour of the laboratory in February. We are always pleased to extend cross-ties with other institutions or departments.

Robert L. Stephenson, Director
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

ELIAS B. BULL -- RESEARCH AFFILIATE

Mr. Elias B. Bull of Charleston has been appointed the most recent Research Affiliate of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. Appointment to this position recognizes the close and selfless cooperation with the Institute that this individual has demonstrated in his research accomplishments in archeology and anthropology. It further anticipates his continued contributions to such research in South Carolina through increasingly close association with the Institute.

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome Mr. Bull to the staff of the Institute in this capacity as he has, indeed, offered every cooperation and assistance possible with the various projects of the Institute for the past several years. In fact, this is a somewhat overdue recognition of his efforts on our behalf.

Elias B. Bull was born in South Carolina in 1929 of one of the older and better-known families of the State with direct ancestral relationship to Colonial Governor William Bull. He was educated in the Sumter City Schools and attended the College of Charleston in 1946. He studied anthropology as a student at the University of New Mexico from 1947-1949 and returned to South Carolina in 1950 to graduate from the University of South Carolina in 1953 with majors in anthropology and political science. He took a year of graduate studies in political science at Tulane University in 1958-59.

His interests have always been scholarly and directed toward research. He has been a reference librarian, telephone surveyor, airline records clerk, bookkeeper, guide, caseworker for the Department of Public Welfare, stock control clerk, secretary and self-employed as a writer and historical researcher. In 1964-66 he was a Research Associate with the South Carolina Department of Archeology (predecessor of the Institute).

Since 1970 he has been Historic Preservation Planner for the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Regional Council of Governments in Charleston.

He has written numerous articles for Names in South Carolina, The South Carolina Magazine, Sandlapper, and the Notebook. These include such titles as "Angels and Epitaphs", "Childbury", "A Man Who Loved Roses", "The Problem of the Cusabo", and "Sea Islands" to name but a few.

Elias has worked closely with the Institute on such problems as locating sites that might be identified with historic Indian tribes, research on Charleston potters, and pottery, the Charles Towne Landing Site, Old Dorchester, and especially sites to be considered for the National Register of Historic Places. It was he who first directed our attention to the Newington Plantation Site that we subsequently excavated.

Elias is a delightful person with whom to work and one whose well-researched tales of historic South Carolina are a pleasure to enjoy. He is unmarried and lives at 34 Chalmers Street, Charleston. We certainly welcome Elias B. Bull to the staff of the Institute.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

by Robert L. Stephenson

Beginning last fall the Institute has been receiving an accelerating number of requests for Environmental Impact Statements from various agencies and private companies that plan various kinds of earth-moving construction in the state. These requests are the result of the National Environmental Policy Act under the rules of which any construction activity that uses federal funding must clarify the effects of that construction on the environment. A part of the environment to be considered is the archeological resources of the specific area.

The Institute is being deluged with these requests and the situation is certain to continue to increase as the needs for progress and development of the state accelerate. It is a serious problem of drain on the manpower, time, and funds of the Institute. We simply do not have the people or time or funds to adequately answer all the requests at present.

Such a "problem", however, is really an opportunity and a challenge. It is one more way in which we can more fully develop an inventory of sites in the state and can salvage or preserve those bits of our heritage that are threatened with destruction by the ravages of modern progress. The Institute is meeting that challenge and is developing procedures for increased efficiency in handling the requests and compiling the requested information. This is a challenge that we must accept. It is one that all archeologists must accept. If we do not we will be guilty of standing idly by while the only data with which we can work goes under the blade of the bulldozer.

We cannot hope that "progress" will go away. Roads must be built, reservoirs flooded, housing constructed, airfields leveled, canals and streams widened and improved, and scores of other earth-moving projects undertaken. With every one of these the scraps and bits of the remains of prehistoric and historic cultures are threatened with total or partial destruction. In every project the potential is present for this destruction. There may not actually be anything threatened in some, or even in many, of these projects but the potential is there in every one. We will not know until the archeologist has had a chance to look.

If we, as archeologists, ignore these requests and permit the construction projects to destroy our raw archeological data we will one day be doing archeology based on theory alone with no data to support our theories or to justify our archeological models. That day may not be far away. For example, take a look at the book "Public Archeology" by Charles R. McGimsey (Seminar Press, 1972) in which 265 pages are devoted to detailing the urgency of this challenge. There must, then, be an archeologist willing to meet the challenge of every one of these requests. The Institute staff has that opportunity here in South Carolina and we will meet it!

Our developing procedures are rather simple and really only complicated by the sheer volume of requests. We receive a request for an E.I.S. Our

first step is to search our files for any recorded sites in that area. We then write a letter to the requesting agency stating that we either do or do not have any sites recorded in the area but that before an archeological clearance is made the area would have to be visited by a team of archeologists. This gives the agency a statement for its preliminary Environmental Report. We can usually have this letter prepared in a day or two after receipt of the request. In the letter we also specify what will be required for the on-the-ground search in terms of people, time, and costs. The E.I.S. survey then follows.

Most of these E.I.S. surveys are brief. They usually require a team of one archeologist and an assistant for a day or two or up to a week in the field. This is followed by an equivalent amount of time in the laboratory to research the field data and to check with appropriate historical sources, including the State Liaison Officer, for known historic sites. A day or two is then needed to prepare a report. The report contains all of the archeological data resulting from the field and laboratory work. It also recommends any needed salvage or preservation and outlines acceptable procedures for that salvage or preservation. Some of the E.I.S. reports simply state that nothing was found that should be considered in the construction plans. Others might list one or more sites that would require emergency excavation or a change in the construction plans before clearance is given.

A standard cost-per-day fee is charged by the Institute to the requesting agency for this work by contract between the Institute and the agency. This cost is based upon the normal costs to the Institute that the project will require. The Institute contributes space, laboratory facilities, research consultation, field and laboratory equipment, and administration at no expense to the agency. Thus both the agency and the Institute have an actual investment in the project and both achieve results from it. The Institute retains the specimens and data (in trust for the people of the state), and adds to its store of information about sites in the state. The requesting agency receives the professional consultation required for getting on with its construction project and at the same time makes a contribution to knowledge of the history and prehistory of the state. It is a great team effort of mutual benefit to both parties.

One of the critical elements of making these procedures work satisfactorily is receipt of the request for an E.I.S. in sufficient time that the Institute can have a team ready to make the field survey and prepare the report before construction is scheduled. Enough lead time must be available that if a worthy site is found to be endangered it can be salvaged or construction plans changed to avoid it before construction is planned. We do not ever wish to hold up the contractor. Ample lead time will make it possible for our work to be done without any delays to the project.

Environmental Impact Statements promise to be one of the most rewarding sources of archeological data available to us. This "problem" is indeed a challenge and an opportunity for us. For the requesting agency, it has great public relations value, and may even prove to be an added asset to the construction project or the land value.

IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

by Robert L. Stephenson

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has selected four states for a pilot study of the compilation of data to meet their requirements for Environmental Impact Statements. South Carolina is one of the four and the Institute was asked to provide a statement as to what archeological data are to be considered for their purposes. They wanted to know, in plain language, what an archeological site is, how many of them there are in the state and where and what is required to locate such sites.

To assist in this pilot study the following explanatory statement was prepared. It seemed appropriate to repeat it on these pages, as other agencies might be able to use it as a guide in developing their requests for Environmental Impact Statements.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archeological resources are those remains of human occupation, prehistoric or historic, that may be found on or beneath the surface of the ground by careful, scientific excavation. They may be the remains of prehistoric Indian occupations such as chipped stone tools, pottery, bone tools, shell or other implements or other artifacts. They may be remains of campfires, the post holes where wall posts of houses or palisades once stood, underground storage or refuse pits, fragments of food remains, or other evidence of prehistoric Indians having been there. They may be above ground remains such as earthen mounds, trails, agricultural fields, etc. They may even be remains of shipwrecks and other objects under the water. They may even be the remains of submerged archeological sites or artifacts beneath the rivers or off the coast.

The prehistoric archeological resources are grouped and classified in various ways by the archeologist to analyse their historic and cultural meaning. These groupings may be by cultural content, by socio-economic groups, or by time periods. In South Carolina these resources, or archeological sites, extend throughout all or nearly all of the time span of man's occupation of the New World, and embrace a distinctive series of socio-economic patterns or "ways of life". They range from the simplest Early Man sites of 10,000 or more years ago, when man depended, in part, on large game animals for his economic existence; through the Archaic hunting and gathering period; the beginnings of agriculture; the development of major agricultural economy, and ceremonial centers; to the times of historic contact with the European colonists.

Archeological resources may also be historic, non-Indian sites of European or African origin. These begin with the sites of the earliest Spanish, French and English explorers of the sixteenth century and extend to modern times. They include fortifications, houses, communities,

shipwrecks, trails, farms, cemeteries, churches, slave quarters, and the structures as well as artifacts that are found at these sites. Historic sites, more often than prehistoric sites, contain above-ground ruins, as for example, historic houses, tombstones, or fortifications some of which may be in well-preserved condition. Even with these, however, there are sub-surface archeological remains that require excavation in order to interpret the story of the site. Also, historic sites have the added advantage that there are usually some contemporary documents that help describe and explain the site.

Whether historic or prehistoric, these archeological resources are the remains of human occupation and they lie on or beneath the surface of the ground or under water. They are the physical remains that can be excavated, measured, studied, and interpreted by careful and competent archeologists to tell the story (or at least some of the story) of how and when these people lived in this particular place, why they changed their ways of life, and what their relationships to their environment may have been. Once these remains are disturbed, either by archeological excavation or construction projects or by any other means, the evidence of their existence is forever destroyed. It is essential, then, that any disturbance of these remains be done with the utmost archeological skill and with the best techniques, to recover the most possible information. The archeologist's excavation is destructive of the actual remains, but he records and saves the evidence that he excavates. He can then interpret this evidence into a cohesive story of the site. The untrained digger, the construction project, or any other disturbance of the surface of the ground destroys the evidence without saving the information.

An archeological site, then, is a place where archeological resources exist and where, in order to understand our past to the fullest, careful archeological excavation by fully trained, competent archeologists must be made to recover the shreds and patches of the story of our past. As used in this summary, it is a place where archeological excavation has been done, is being done, or may be expected to be done in the future, as a means of increasing our knowledge of the people who lived at that specific place at that specific time.

THE INVENTORY OF SITES

The archeological resources of South Carolina are abundant. There is probably not a square mile in the state that does not contain some fragment of the story of man's occupation of the state. There are actually thousands of prehistoric and historic sites to be considered. Some are of very minor significance, others are of very major significance, and the majority are somewhere between these two extremes of importance to the story of the state.

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina has been established to locate, identify, define, and excavate these sites, and to interpret their meaning within the overall story of 10,000 or more years of South Carolina's history. One of the

major goals of the Institute is to develop a state-wide inventory of the sites that exist. This is being done concurrently with excavations of selected ones of these sites that require immediate excavation for one reason or another. The inventory, therefore, progresses slowly but constantly. The small but competent staff of trained archeologists in the Institute is constantly adding to the inventory, searching specific areas for sites, recording specific sites reported, and testing and analysing materials from those sites.

Archeological research began in South Carolina about a century and a half ago with Dr. Blanding's excavations in some mounds on the Wateree River in the 1820's. Since then, though, there has been only spotty attempts at archeological research in the state until recent years. A dozen or two sites were sampled or partially excavated, some with adequate techniques and records, others without. The Charleston Museum records were the best effort toward an inventory of sites, but these records concentrated primarily in the vicinity of Charleston County.

In 1968, the Institute began a systematic inventory of sites within all parts of the state. The Charleston Museum kindly loaned their records for duplicating, and all other sources of site data from institutions within the state and from outside the state were brought together to develop the inventory. As many of these sites as it has been feasible to check on the ground have been examined and some have been tested. Some large areas have been broadly searched for sites. Some small areas have been intensively searched. Local collectors have brought in data about sites and when possible, these have been checked on the ground. Other sites have been added to the inventory from references in the historic documents and when possible, these have been investigated. As a result of all of this, the Institute now has more than 1,100 archeological sites recorded in the inventory.

This may seem like a large number of sites, but it is really only a beginning. After four years of effort to develop this inventory of archeological resources of South Carolina, only a small percentage of the total area of the state has been intensively investigated. It is not yet possible to answer such a simple question as "Will this particular construction project (or that one) damage any archeological resources?" With few exceptions, a realistic answer can be given only after an on-the-ground search of that particular area that has been indicated for the particular construction project. The very nature of archeological sites, being mainly beneath the surface of the ground, makes even areas where some investigation has taken place, still open to question as to what archeological resources might be revealed by excavation.

The accompanying list of sites and the map indicating the county locations of these, provide more of an index of the amount of archeological work that has been done in each county than of the archeological resources that exist in each.

SPECIFIC SITE LOCATIONS

It will be noted that none of these sites is precisely pinpointed as to locality. Sites are listed only as within each county. This is necessary as a means of protecting the known sites from unauthorized digging by well-meaning but untrained "relic collectors". If the locations of these sites were made public, there would be but very little time pass before someone would be digging into them and thus destroying what little remains there are of these past ways of life. In order to protect the sites, their locations must remain confidential until there is some means available to properly investigate them by trained archeologists.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PROCEDURE

The procedure to be adopted by any agency with any kind of construction project that changes the surface of the ground is to inquire about that specific area by letter to the Director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208. This will result in a search of the inventory records for known sites in that specific area and a letter listing the sites, if any, that are on record. It will, with few exceptions, also be required that a ground-search of the area be made for additional sites before the project begins the ground-surface alterations.

SUMMARY

In summary, then, it is emphasized that many kinds of archeological resources exist in South Carolina, both of the prehistoric and historic eras.

An inventory of these resources is being developed by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina. That inventory is barely more than begun, even though more than 1,100 sites are on record.

Specific site locations are not and cannot be indicated in order to protect these non-renewable archeological resources from being vandalized.

The procedure for any agency anticipating a construction project, is a letter to the Director of the Institute indicating the specific area of concern. Known site locations in this area will be reported to the agency probably with recommendations for further search in the area.

It is emphasized that a lack of sites presently on record does not indicate that none exist. With few exceptions A QUALIFIED ARCHEOLOGIST MUST INSPECT EVERY PROJECT before or during construction. The longer the lead time before construction, the less chance the archeologist has of interfering with that construction.

The following list of sites by county, the tabulation of kinds of sites for the whole state, and the state map indicate the latest information from the Institute as of July 1, 1972.

SITE TYPES IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
As Of July 1, 1972

<u>Abbeville County (38AB):</u>	Total 44 sites	
33 prehistoric	6 historic	5 unidentified*
<u>Aiken County (38AK):</u>	Total 31 sites	
9 prehistoric	5 historic	17 unidentified
<u>Allendale County (38AL):</u>	Total 55 sites	
16 prehistoric	1 historic	38 unidentified
<u>Anderson County (38AN):</u>	Total 27 sites	
7 prehistoric	0 historic	20 unidentified
<u>Bamberg County (38BM):</u>	Total 7 sites	
1 prehistoric	2 historic	4 unidentified
<u>Barnwell County (38BR):</u>	Total 12 sites	
1 prehistoric	2 historic	9 unidentified
<u>Beaufort County (38BU):</u>	Total 82 sites	
57 prehistoric	18 historic	7 unidentified
<u>Berkeley County (38BK):</u>	Total 63 sites	
12 prehistoric	29 historic	22 unidentified
<u>Calhoun County (38CL):</u>	Total 19 sites	
9 prehistoric	2 historic	8 unidentified
<u>Charleston County (38CL):</u>	Total 99 sites	
41 prehistoric	25 historic	33 unidentified
<u>Cherokee County (38CK):</u>	Total 3 sites	
1 prehistoric	2 historic	0 unidentified
<u>Chester County (38CS):</u>	Total 61 sites	
46 prehistoric	12 historic	3 unidentified
<u>Chesterfield County (38CT):</u>	Total 3 sites	
0 prehistoric	1 historic	2 unidentified
<u>Clarendon County (38CR):</u>	Total 32 sites	
8 prehistoric	4 historic	20 unidentified
<u>Colleton County (38CN):</u>	Total 9 sites	
1 prehistoric	7 historic	1 unidentified
<u>Darlington County (38DA):</u>	Total 16 sites	
3 prehistoric	3 historic	10 unidentified
<u>Dillon County (38DN):</u>	Total 3 sites	
0 prehistoric	2 historic	1 unidentified

<u>Dorchester County (38DR):</u>	Total 7 sites	
0 prehistoric	5 historic	2 unidentified
<u>Edgefield County (38ED):</u>	Total 14 sites	
4 prehistoric	5 historic	5 unidentified
<u>Fairfield County (38FA):</u>	Total 62 sites	
49 prehistoric	9 historic	4 unidentified
<u>Florence County (38FL):</u>	Total 16 sites	
4 prehistoric	2 historic	10 unidentified
<u>Georgetown County (38GE):</u>	Total 23 sites	
8 prehistoric	7 historic	8 unidentified
<u>Greenville County (38GR):</u>	Total 15 sites	
6 prehistoric	9 historic	0 unidentified
<u>Greenwood County (38GN):</u>	Total 14 sites	
4 prehistoric	7 historic	3 unidentified
<u>Hampton County (38HA):</u>	Total 6 sites	
3 prehistoric	0 historic	3 unidentified
<u>Horry County (38HR):</u>	Total 15 sites	
10 prehistoric	2 historic	3 unidentified
<u>Jasper County (38JA):</u>	Total 13 sites	
8 prehistoric	3 historic	2 unidentified
<u>Kershaw County (38KE):</u>	Total 15 sites	
8 prehistoric	3 historic	4 unidentified
<u>Lancaster County (38LA):</u>	Total 11 sites	
7 prehistoric	4 historic	0 unidentified
<u>Laurens County (38LU):</u>	Total 4 sites	
1 prehistoric	2 historic	1 unidentified
<u>Lee County (38LE):</u>	Total 9 sites	
6 prehistoric	0 historic	3 unidentified
<u>Lexington County (38LX):</u>	Total 36 sites	
18 prehistoric	4 historic	14 unidentified
<u>Marion County (38MA):</u>	Total 45 sites	
38 prehistoric	1 historic	6 unidentified
<u>Marlboro County (38ML):</u>	Total 7 sites	
2 prehistoric	3 historic	2 unidentified
<u>McCormick County (38MC):</u>	Total 2 sites	
0 prehistoric	2 historic	0 unidentified

<u>Newberry County (38NE):</u>	Total 18 sites	
16 prehistoric	2 historic	0 unidentified
<u>Oconee County (38OC):</u>	Total 50 sites	
40 prehistoric	4 historic	6 unidentified
<u>Orangeburg County (38OR):</u>	Total 19 sites	
4 prehistoric	2 historic	13 unidentified
<u>Pickens County (38PN):</u>	Total 15 sites	
11 prehistoric	3 historic	1 unidentified
<u>Richland County (38RD):</u>	Total 52 sites	
6 prehistoric	28 historic	18 unidentified
<u>Saluda County (38SA):</u>	Total 10 sites	
3 prehistoric	0 historic	7 unidentified
<u>Spartanburg County (38SP):</u>	Total 20 sites	
10 prehistoric	9 historic	1 unidentified
<u>Sumter County (38SU):</u>	Total 11 sites	
5 prehistoric	2 historic	4 unidentified
<u>Union County (38UN):</u>	Total 10 sites	
3 prehistoric	7 historic	0 unidentified
<u>Williamsburg County (38WG):</u>	Total 4 sites	
0 prehistoric	2 historic	2 unidentified
<u>York County (38YK):</u>	Total 14 sites	
7 prehistoric	2 historic	5 unidentified

*"Unidentified" sites are those that have not been tested or otherwise are not well enough known to identify the cultural affiliation or time period. Nearly all of these are prehistoric.

SUMMARY OF SITES BY TYPE

<u>Prehistoric</u>	<u>Historic</u>
8 Paleo-Indian sites	124 Historic buildings
166 Archaic sites	39 Historic ruins
24 Old Quartz Industry sites	18 Fortification sites
17 Quarries and workshops	4 Towns
25 Archaic to Woodland	3 Cemeteries
7 Archaic to historic	4 Pottery kilns
7 Caves and rock shelters	3 Canals
22 Shell rings	2 Iron works
47 Shell middens	2 Bridges
2 Thom's Creek sites	4 Trading posts
82 Woodland sites	2 Battlefields

Prehistoric

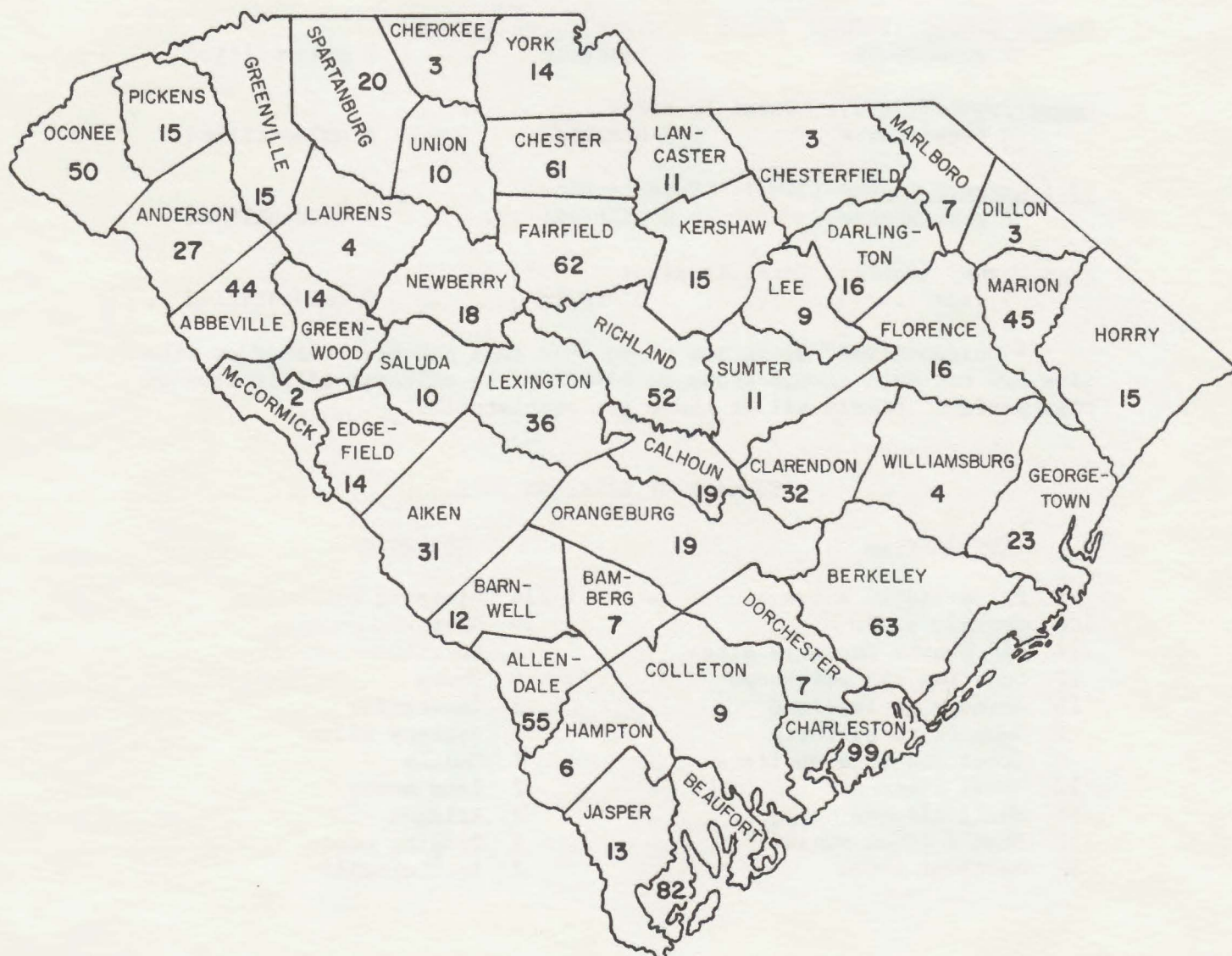
- 2 Deptford sites
- 5 Woodland to Mississippian
- 5 Wilmington sites
- 24 Mississippian sites
- 23 Cherokee sites
- 37 Mound sites
- 10 Historic Indian sites
- 7 Fish weirs
- 2 Rock cairns
- 2 Picto-petroglyph sites
- 1 Stone circle
- 1 Cache
- 6 Burial sites
- 1 Peat bog site
- 1 Fossil bone deposit

Historic

- 4 Dumps
- 1 Tunnel
- 1 Train track
- 2 Boats
- 4 Shipwrecks
- 1 Charcoal kiln
- 20 Generalized historic sites

Unidentified

331 Mostly prehistoric



THE PAWLEY HOUSE (38GE15)
(Research Manuscript Series No. 16, Oct. 1971)

by Stanley South

PREFACE

The examination of The Pawley House, reported in the following pages, is an example of one kind of research that is properly the responsibility of the historic site archeologist. It is a combination of intelligent concern on the part of the property owner, basic use of historic documents, competent examination of the physical remains by the archeologist and consultation on architectural details with a qualified historic architect. Thus the property owner, the historian, the archeologist, and the architect have combined their efforts, directly and indirectly, to develop a basic understanding of one historic site.

This has been a "small project", designed as a "one day" examination of the site. The purpose was simply to determine whether or not the structure was really what it seemed to be and to decide if further work would be justified. This "small project", however, was really far more than a "one day" effort. Even omitting the considerable time that the property owner, Mr. Calhoun, spent in searching the documents, it was more than a one day effort. The archeologist and an assistant spent a day at the site examining the physical remains and photographing them. The photographs were developed and printed. The archeologist devoted four days to preparation of the report including checking the documents, comparing the information with that from other sites, and consulting with the historic architect. The typist spent a day on the report and Xerox copies of the report were made. In all, nine man-days were spent plus travel and supplies. All this, and really the only actual excavation that was done was to excavate one small hole beneath the east end of the house. By combining all of the above mentioned efforts, though, the purpose of the project was accomplished.

There are many kinds of historic sites projects that may be developed for a single type of historic site. These range from this sort of "one day" project to a several month's excavation project. Most such projects should begin with just this kind of "one day" examination. It is from this that a realistic plan of full development may systematically be planned. Not all historic sites merit further work. Only a few that are relatively unique for one reason or another, should have time, money, and effort devoted to them. Thus it is wise to begin, in this small way, with a determination of whether or not the site is worthy of further effort. Even this small initial examination is costly and this particular one amounted to nearly \$500.00. Had this proved to be "just another old house" all effort could stop at that point. If, as in this instance, further work seems justified that work can be systematically planned on the basis of the brief initial investigation.

Mr. Calhoun is to be commended on his very realistic approach to this site and on his enthusiastic support of the research. The Institute is

pleased to be associated with him in this project. We would especially like to thank Mr. Henry Boykin, II, of Camden, for his assistance in offering expert architectural comments on the photographic evidence of the architectural details of The Pawley House.

Robert L. Stephenson, Director
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina

INTRODUCTION

Location and Ownership

The Pawley House is located on the southern end of Pawley's Island in Georgetown County, South Carolina. It is the first house on the island at the end of the southern causway from the mainland, on U.S. Highway 17 east of Georgetown. The house has been assigned the number 38GE15 in the archeological site survey system of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina.

The house is protected from the force of hurricanes by a high sand embankment, or dune, covered with live oak trees, yaupon, myrtle and other growth. A catwalk at treetop level extends from the house across this embankment toward the beach. This protected location has resulted in preserving the house from the violence of storms for two centuries.

The property is presently owned by Amelia N. (Mrs. Alan T.) Calhoun and Carolie (Mrs. Henry G.) Bartol. Mrs. Calhoun's address at this time is Box 1713 Spartanburg, South Carolina. The property was acquired from Elias Marion Doar whose ownership dates from 1897. It is presently used as rental property for summer residents vacationing at the beach.

Present Appearance of The Pawley House

The house is not particularly impressive as viewed from U.S. Highway 17 (Fig. 1). It has a patched tin roof, a screened south porch, an open west porch, and a roof that has been raised along the north side (Fig. 1). The evidence for the raised roof can be seen in the weatherboard joints which reveal the line of the original roof (Fig. 1).

The Project

At the request of Mr. Alan Taliaferro Calhoun of Spartanburg, South Carolina, a one day visit to his beach house on Pawley's Island was made on September 23, 1971 by Stanley South, Archeologist for the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. Accompanying Mr. South was Richard Carrillo, Assistant Archeologist with the Institute. The purpose of the visit was to examine the beach house and determine, if possible, its approximate age. Tradition indicates that the structure was The Pawley House built in the eighteenth century, a



FIGURE 1. The view of the west front of The Pawley House as seen from U.S. Highway 17. The beach is located behind the house to the east. Notice the weatherboard seams revealing the original roof line against the end of the house above the porch.

tradition so strong that Mr. Calhoun has never heard of a theory to the contrary. The one day project was undertaken as a joint sponsorship of Mr. Calhoun and the Institute through arrangement with the Director of the Institute, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Mr. Calhoun furnished a summary of notes on the Pawley history which he has abstracted from various sources, primarily from The History of Georgetown County, South Carolina by George C. Rogers (University of South Carolina Press: 1970). The following is Mr. Calhoun's summary:

1694...May 9, 1694, George Pawley owned lots #103 and #104 in Charleston, South Carolina (South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 9, p. 19).

1706...March 8, 1706, Percival Pawley, shipwright, son and heir of George Pawley, Joyner, dec'd., etc.

1711...Percival Pawley received 13 grants - 2500 acres on the Pee Dee, Sampit and Waccamaw Rivers. One of the Pawley grants extended from the Waccamaw River to the "sea marsh" establishing thereby the pattern for long, narrow plantations which stretched from river to ocean across Waccamaw neck. The Pawley lands were among the first to be improved. By December, 1717 Percival Pawley had surplus cattle with which to supply the Indian post at Winneau. A packer to inspect exports from Winyah was appointed in 1714.

1728...George Pawley, the most prominent of Major Percival Pawley's sons, was elected three times to the Assembly (1728, 1738, 1746) representing Prince George. Also commissioner of Winyaw pilotage. Commissioner of Lynches Causway, Commissioner of the new parish church of Prince George. Commissioner of the high roads on Waccamaw Neck.

1734-37...George Pawley, son of Major Percival Pawley, received grants of 1,155 acres in 1734, 176 in 1735, and 941 in 1737. The Waties and Pawley grants were mainly on the Waccamaw River.

1735...On January 15, 16, 1735 Elisha and Hannah Screven conveyed the town (Georgetown) to three trustees: George Pawley, William Swinton, and Daniel LaRoche.

1735 and 1737...Major George Pawley, Port Commissioner.

1736...George Pawley contributed to Prince George Winyah.

1737...List of Georgetown lot owners: George Pawley and Pierce (Percival) Pawley.

1737-38...George Pawley gave land and superintended the building of a chapel of ease on Waccamaw Neck. (Rev. John Fordyce preached on Lent 1737/1738).

Sons of Major Percival Pawley died:

1741...Anthony Pawley

1749...Percival Pawley

1774...George Pawley

1745...In August, 1745 after a schooner carrying Percival Pawley and Colonel George Pawley's son was captured (by Spanish privateers), the militia was called out.

1746..."This quality of vigilance was recognized when Governor Glen sent Pawley (George) to the Cherokees in 1746." Later Governor Lyttelton made use of his services by appointing him adjutant-general of the provincial militia.

1762...S.C. Gazette. Shackelford and Lupton in 1761 advertised 25 slaves for sale in Georgetown and George Pawley, Jr., 40 slaves in 1762.

1775...Henry Mouzon Map - "Pawley, Pawley's Chapel", etc.

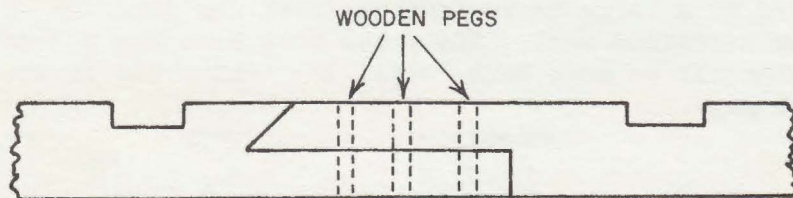
Since this project was only one day in length this summary of Mr. Calhoun's was very helpful in providing a background perspective for the examination of the house. Specific historical research can be undertaken when a broader scope study is carried out on this house. This capsule offers a clue to the documents available when such research is undertaken.

THE STRUCTURE

Beneath The House

The house sits on brick footing columns 18" by 36". The bricks are wine colored to red, and include darker purple inclusions representing organic matter in the clay at the time of firing. Similar characteristics were seen in eighteenth century bricks from the collection in the Charleston Museum that came from various plantations. The mortar has burned oyster shell inclusions in a sandy lime matrix. Some fibrous material is also present. The chimney beneath the house has a much higher percentage of lime than was noted in the footings. The mortar is much whiter, with the footing mortar being more yellow in color due to the higher percentage of yellow quartz sand. The chimney has Roman arches on the east and west sides for support of the weight above.

Beneath the floor of the house some shims are missing from the spaces where shims should be for leveling, while some are broken off. The large beams supporting the house are spliced with a locking notch and secured with three wooden pegs as drawn here.



PROFILE OF BEAM SPLICE BENEATH HOUSE

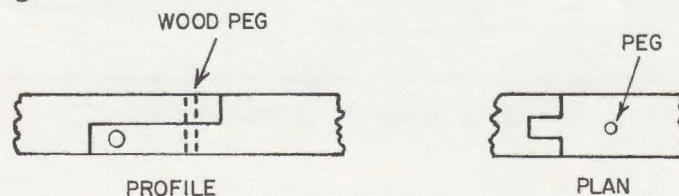
A small hole was dug beneath the east end of the house to see if evidence of foundations of the east porch were evident, and to determine something of the profile beneath the house. A wooden trough, possibly a drain, was found nine inches below the surface. By using the probe it was determined that at least two feet of the washed-in sand is now deposited above the original level beneath the house. Water began running into the one foot deep hole we dug, indicating that the water level now is much higher than it is likely to have been when the house was constructed. This probably results from drain lines to the marsh being installed beneath the highway in the area, which allows the marsh to feed water beneath the house at times of high water. Any excavation to the original ground level around the house would probably result in very wet excavation conditions because of this.

The West Porch

The small enclosed room on the north end of the west porch appears to have been built at the same time as the house or shortly thereafter due to the presence of wrought nails in the weatherboarding. Wrought nails were used in all the original weatherboarding, indicating a date for the house prior to around 1800. There have been repairs in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to this porch room. The door to this room has been moved here from elsewhere, and the door frame appears to also have been added later than the original construction of the house.

The original porch columns are missing, but the sockets where they engaged the overhead beam for the porch are still evident. The shutters for the window on the west porch wall have a lift type iron shutter latch and strap hinges, with plate type pintles mounted onto the window frame (Fig. 2). The shutter is made of two battened boards, with both the boards and the battens being beaded with the groove typical of eighteenth century construction (Figs. 2 and 3). The window frame is also constructed with beaded timbers. Iron screws and wrought nails were used to fasten the original hardware. An iron shutter locking bar was used for fastening the shutter in a closed position. These pieces of shutter hardware are like those recovered from the ruins of Russellborough in Brunswick Town, North Carolina, the colonial mansion home of Governors Arthur Dobbs and William Tryon (South 1967: 360). Russellborough was begun in 1752, but was not completed until 1758, and was burned in 1776 (South 1967: 360-365).

The overhead timbers on the porch are original, but the roof has been replaced. The timbers at the junction of the west and south porch are anchored by a large heavy iron angle at the junction of the roof beam to the partition wall. The porch roof beam has a U-splice at various intervals as seen here, utilizing tongue and groove and lap splice with pegs.



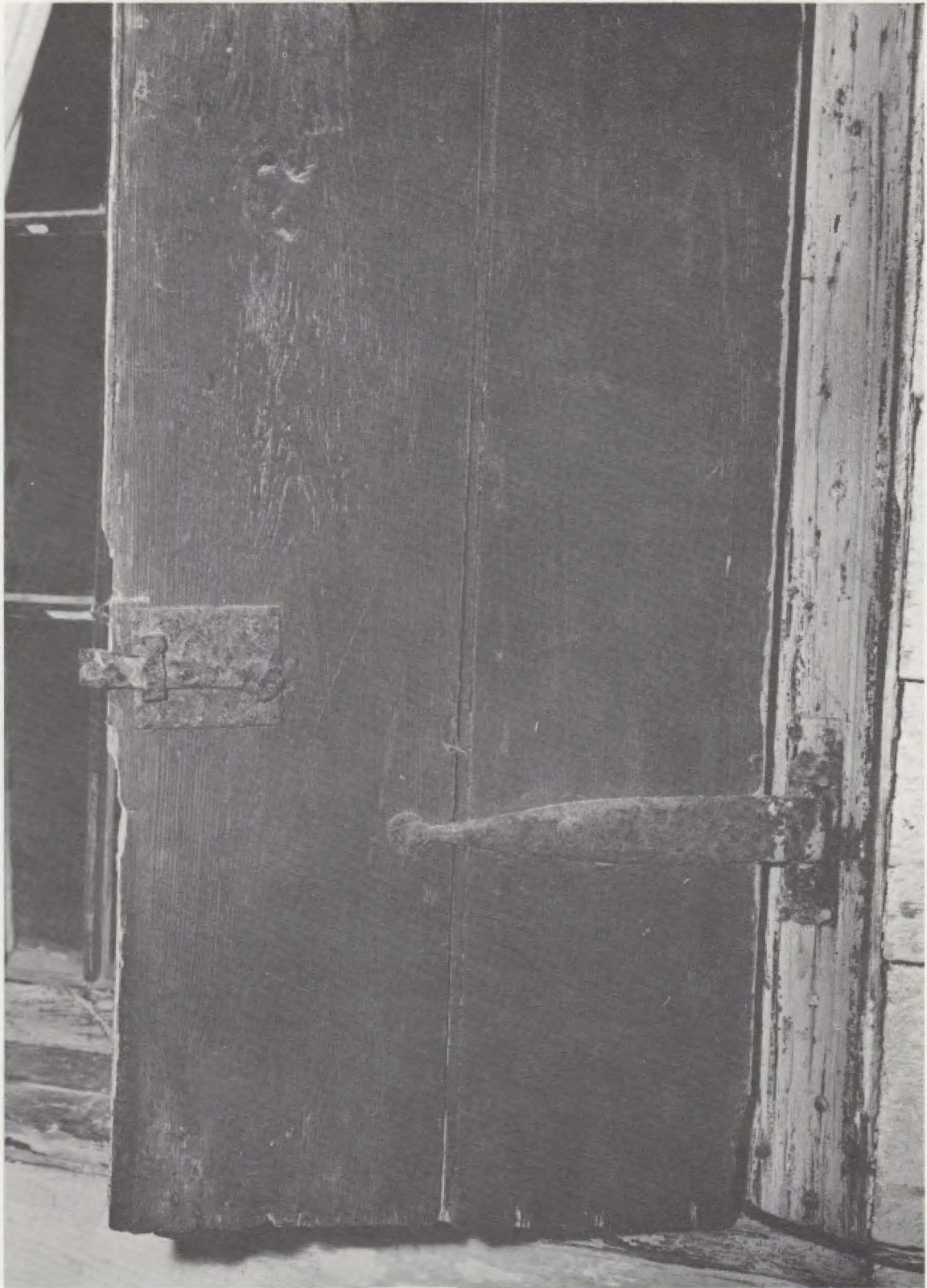


FIGURE 2. The exterior of the shutters showing the eighteenth century lift latch and wrought iron strap hinge with plate type pintel mounted with wrought nails. Notice the beaded shutter boards and beaded window frame.



FIGURE 3. The interior of the shutter showing detail of beaded batten board and strap hinge on plate type pintle.

The South Porch

Inside the screened south porch, high overhead on the face of the house and just under the porch roof, are four small double windows that are apparently for ventilation of the second floor rooms. Along the south wall of the house inside this screened porch are four windows, two for each room. The shutters have the iron hardware mentioned previously (Figs. 2-3), as well as wooden shutter bolt carriers that were added after the original iron bolts were no longer functional. The windows appear to be original, with beaded casings, with unweighted sashes with nine over nine panes. There is no evidence of shutter dogs, but holes in the shutters indicate that hooks were once used to fasten the shutters in an open position, just as modern hooks now do. There is evidence of the staple that was once driven into the wall on which the shutter hook was fastened. On the porch floor, where new wire nails have been used to fasten floorboards, it was noticed that the cold nails act as an attraction for salt-spray moisture, resulting in salt-bleached spots of lighter wood around each nail. This process has resulted in the wrought nails with which the house was constructed deteriorating, along with the other hardware, until the iron is in very poor condition, poorer than many examples of similar hardware that have been buried in the ground for two hundred years. To see such hardware on a beach house having survived the elements for two hundred years is indeed a rare sight.

The Interior Of The West Room

The transom above the door to the west porch in this room has been removed by weatherboarding over it. The door is artificially grained with matching panels in imitation of mahogany, with an imitation bevel and line of pseudo-inlaid veneer around the panel. The door has six panels, with two small ones at the top. The door has been moved to its present position from elsewhere. Large HL hinges are on the doors in this room, but they also appear to be replacements. The northwest door in this room has no original door caseing, and cut nails were used in its construction, indicating a date probably after 1800 for its construction. The character of the doors, with their mahogany graining effect, is out of character with the whitewashed walls and were apparently moved from another structure, perhaps one with paneling matching that seen on the doors (Fig. 4).

The interior of the room was covered with many coats of whitewash, which has been partially removed by Mr. Calhoun. There is no evidence that the room was ever plastered, and it therefore becomes apparent that it has always had exposed beams and weatherboards as now seen (Fig. 5). The weatherboarding and main timbers are all straight-sawed as can be seen in Figure 5.

The fireplace is located against the east wall of the room, with a door to the east room located to the south of the fireplace, and an enclosed stairwell to the second floor located to the north of the fireplace. Beneath this stairwell, against the single-board-thick partition wall, an enclosed cabinet has been built in recent years. Above this



FIGURE 4. The northeast door to the west room revealing the detailed graining effect seen on many doors in the house. Note the imitation inlaid effect created by incising a line into the wet graining pattern on the panels.

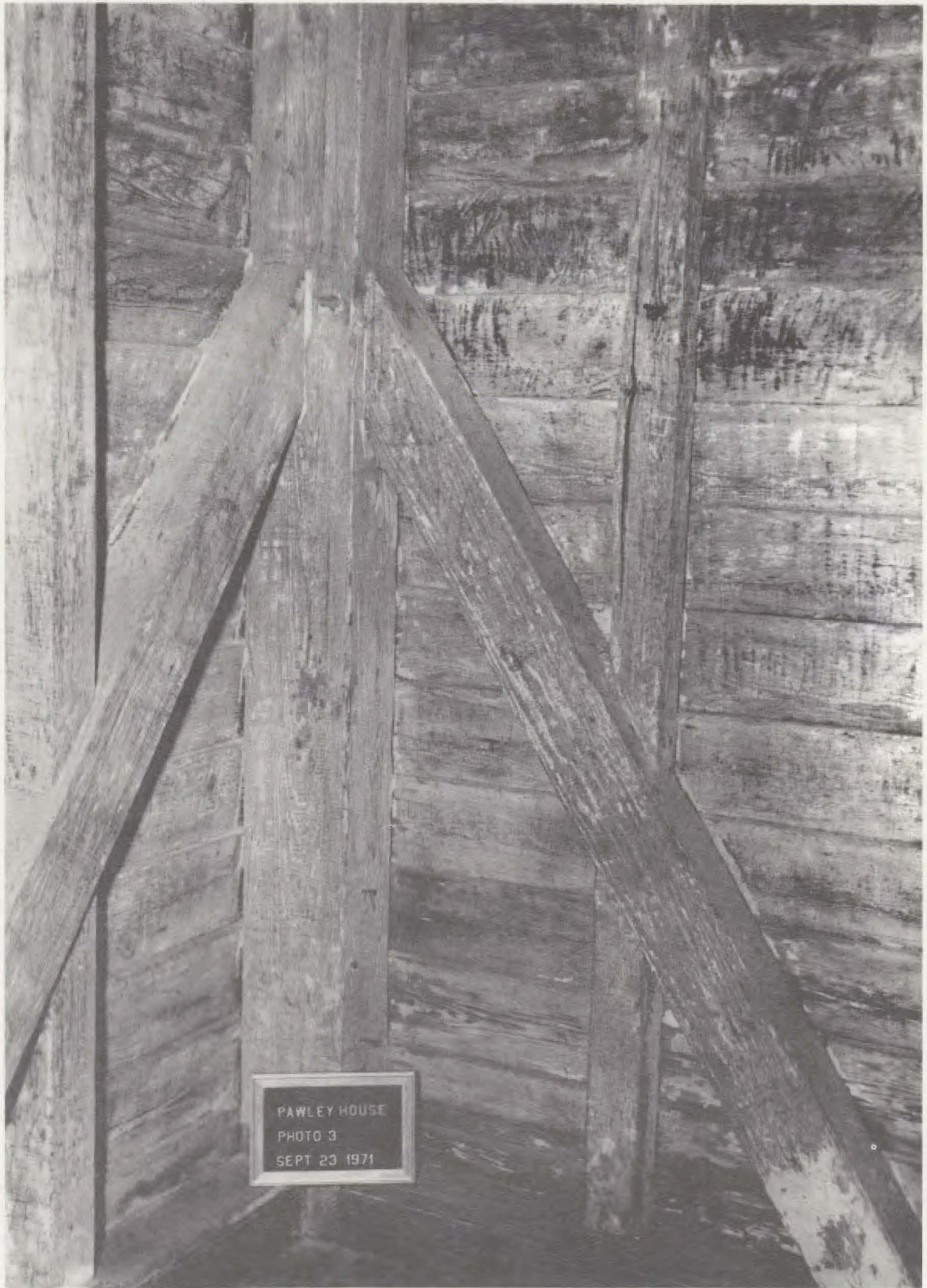


FIGURE 5. The southwest corner of the west room of The Pawley House showing the exposed timber and weatherboard effect seen throughout the first floor. The whitewash was removed due to its tendency to flake off and create a constant maintenance problem. Notice the parallel saw marks on the timbers and weatherboards.

are three rows of pegs driven through holes in the wall so that there was a peg on both sides of the partition wall for the purpose of hanging clothes. This, and the fact that this clothes hanging area was never enclosed, point to a summer house usage for the house as opposed to a dwelling house, which would have had enclosed closets (Fig. 6). The whitewashed finish also points to this interpretation.

The mantel for the fireplace in this room appears to have been added, being originally constructed for an opening of different shape than the fireplace it now accompanies (Fig. 7). Henry D. Boykin, II, an architect from Camden who has made early house examination a special interest, says of this mantel:

I quite agree with you that there is something amiss when both mantels are examined. The more ornate mantle in Figure 7 is strictly a carpenter's brain child, and perhaps is from another house, because it doesn't fit the fireplace opening. The wood of the mantel lines up with the brick work at the top of the fireplace opening which is neither safe nor traditional (Boykin November 11, 1971).

The Interior Of The East Room

The mantel in the east room fits the fireplace opening and may well be an original (Fig. 8). Henry Boykin says of this mantel that it:

... is also a carpenter's delight, but based on classical precedent, and this mantel seems to fit the fireplace opening. If either of them were made for the house, I believe it would be this one (Boykin November 11, 1971).

The chimney has been repointed in recent years due to decay of the mortar joints. The chimney has wood blocking in the brick work as though the intent was to cover the chimney with lathing, but there is no indication that this was ever done.

The partition wall between the east and west rooms is not beaded as are the doors and shutters. It is interesting to note that the door facings in both rooms are painted blue, which was done to keep out the local evil spirit OLD PLAT EYE, according to Mr. Calhoun. From the age of the house, and its function as a place of pleasurable relaxation, apparently the precaution has worked well.

The doors have had nineteenth century caselocks added to replace the original ones. These replacements have iron doorknobs. Earlier locks utilized latch strings and keyholes with brass keyhole escutcheons. The south door leading to the porch has six panels, with a rabbeted decorative groove cut around the face of each panel. This door shows much weather wear and may have come from another entrance where wear was more excessive. This doorway once had an added interior frame for an inside door.



FIGURE 6. The northeast corner of the west room showing enclosed stairwell to the second floor. The transom was closed when the original porch was converted into living quarters. Notice the row of pegs, which is the top row of three for use in hanging clothes in lieu of closets. The boxed cabinet is a recent addition which enclosed a row of pegs apparently for use of children.

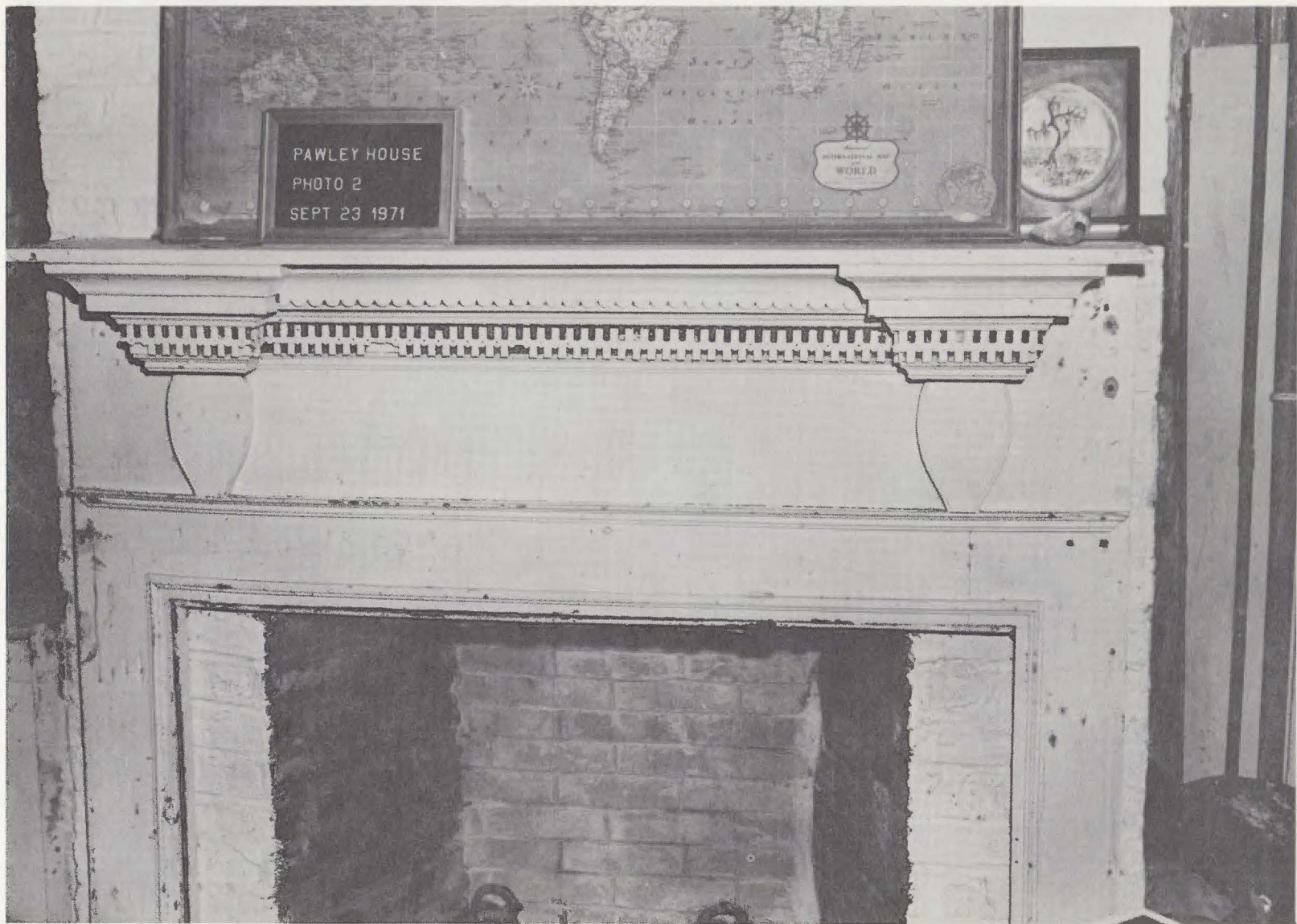


FIGURE 7. The fireplace and mantel on the east wall of the west room. The lack of fit of mantel to fireplace opening reveals that the mantel was built for another fireplace and then moved to this building at a time after the house was constructed. This mantel appears to be later than the one on the opposite fireplace in the east room. This mantel was probably built by a local carpenter.

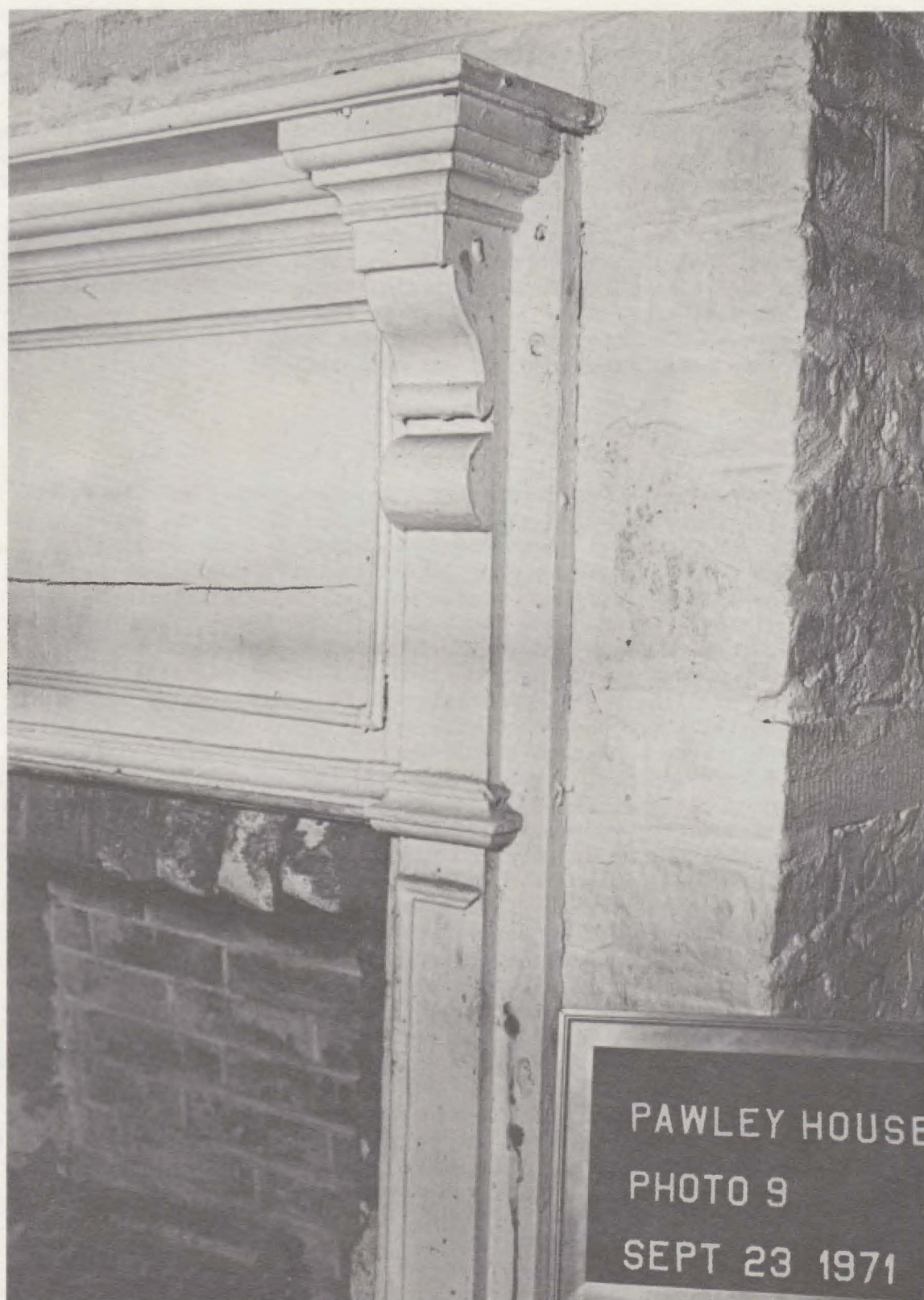


FIGURE 8. Detail view of the mantel in the east room of The Pawley House. The fit of this mantel to the fireplace opening tends to point to this being an original mantel. The inclusion of timbers in the brickwork would indicate that plans for plastering the chimney were made, but the evidence does not indicate that this was ever done.

The doors on the north side of both rooms have had their transoms sealed at the time the north porch was changed into rooms. The stairwell can be seen in this room as well as in the west room since it is placed directly over the partition between the two rooms. The ceilings in these rooms are from 12 1/2 to 13 feet high, with exposed overhead beams and floorboards. Over the south door to the porch in this east room is a repaired section of flooring for the second floor. Below this repaired floor, on the floor of the east room between the south door and the hearth, are burned scars in the floor indicating that a fire overhead apparently dropped burning coals onto the floor in this room. The fire apparently originated in the second floor room and burned through the floor and fell into the first floor, at which time it must have been discovered and extinguished.

The North Porch

The north porch was originally a covered porch, but was raised in the nineteenth century and the area converted into a two story group of rooms. The original porch floor was used, and the stairway to the second floor was changed so that access to the second floor was by means of stairs against the outside wall of the porch instead of directly up the stairs through the north wall of the house. The back porch was apparently enclosed originally in part of its length at least. The porch roof support posts were utilized in the construction of the second floor, and are likely the type that were originally to be seen along the porches on the south and west sides of the house (Fig. 9). These columns are 9 by 9 inches with chamfered corners, making an octagon in the chamfered area in the central area of the column. The chamfered corners form an ogee curve at the junction with the unchamfered corner. The newel post for the present stairs is also chamfered, but is not done with the skill of the workman who fashioned the original porch support posts. This newel post was apparently added at the time the stairs were moved when the second floor rooms were added above the north porch. Beneath the present steps there appears to be evidence for the attachment of the original newel posts for the stairs. There is evidence opposite the foot of the original stairs that a doorway was located here, opposite the stairs, which would have been an exterior door off the enclosed porch. This opening has been closed with circular saw cut boards and cut nails, indicating that the opening was sealed at the time that the new stairs were constructed. The original steps footed only three feet or so from the edge of the porch, with the door just opposite. The stairs were not enclosed, but the porch was. When the second floor was added above the porch, the stairs were moved.

The Second Floor - Stairwell

The area of the stairwell still remaining in the second floor of the house is original, and although it might be speculated that the stairs were raised at the time the roof was raised, there appears to be no evidence to support this. The stairwell is enclosed with vertical,

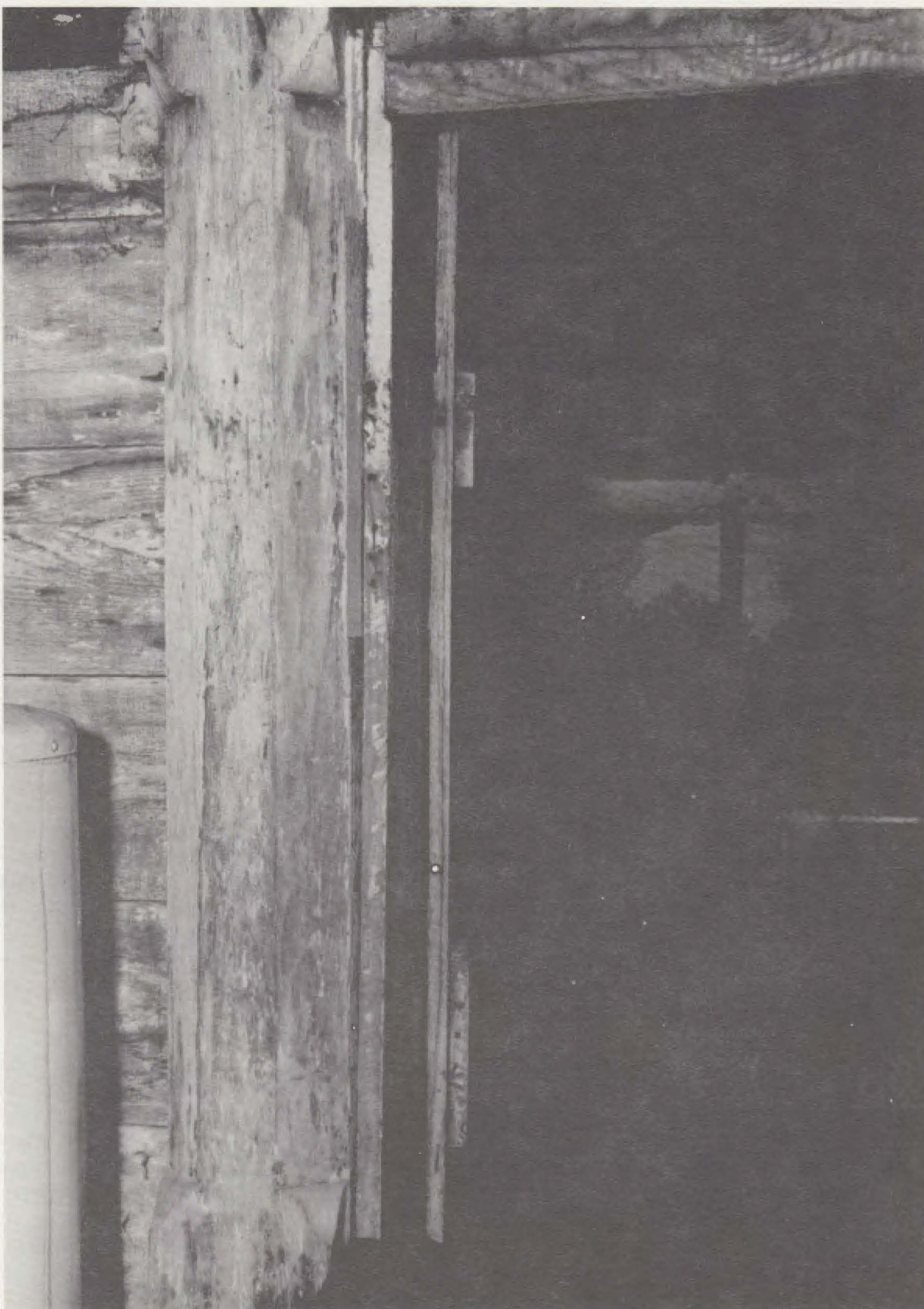


FIGURE 9. The original porch column located on the rear porch of The Pawley House. Notice the chamfered corners and ogee curve to the junction between the chamfer and the corner of the post. Posts such as this were apparently all around the porch originally but none remain on the south and west porches.

planed boards fastened with wrought nails. Overhead in the stairwell is a good example of the type of timber joining that is seen throughout the house (Fig. 10). The lack of weather wear on the back porch wall beside the stairs clearly reveals that this wall was not exposed to the elements.

The Second Floor

The doors are narrow and are artificially grained as are the doors on the first floor. Fragments of HL hinges remain. Recent locks have replaced the original lock plates. Again, these doors do not seem to be in keeping with the character of the whitewashed interior of the building.

The fireplaces probably have had a reinforcing lining of brick added to each side for strength and have no mantel pieces. The ventilation windows on the north side of the room have been sealed because they now open onto the added room above the porch. The sliding doors over the ventilation windows on the south side were added, the original doors probably being hinged, shutter-type doors.

On the east side of the room the original roof line can be seen where the roof was raised in the nineteenth century. The ceiling in the second floor has been added in recent years. The east wall was ceiled with both straight and circular saw-cut ceiling prior to the time the porch and roof were raised, revealing that the room was ceiled after the introduction of the circular saw, long after the house was constructed.

SUMMARY

In summarizing the observations of this house several highlights become evident that are important in evaluating the structure. From the iron hardware, the treatment of the wooden timbers and boards, saw marks, mortar, bricks, etc., it becomes quite clear from the minute one walks into The Pawley House that it is indeed an eighteenth century building. Just how early is yet to be determined, however, from the comparison with known houses of the mid-eighteenth century this writer would suggest that the house dates from that period.

A second observation of note is that in the nineteenth century the north porch was converted to dwelling rooms, at which time the roof was raised in this area of the house. Another point is that the doors appear to have come from another structure, as does the mantel in the west room, perhaps at a similar period of time. If this is so, however, what happened to the original doors? Why was it necessary to bring such doors from elsewhere after the house was completed? Could the doors not have been salvaged from another house on the mainland and brought here when the house was originally built? If this is so, the house must have had graining such as this throughout its interior. This writer does not know when the graining effect such as this was first introduced but does know that it is often seen to be present on houses dating from the first half of the nineteenth century.



FIGURE 10. The timbered arch over the second floor stairwell showing the type of joining seen throughout the house. Notice the straight saw marks on the timbers, a characteristic of eighteenth century saw mills.

The whitewashed interior of The Pawley House is certainly not in keeping with the expert graining effect seen on the doors, but it is in keeping with the kind of treatment one would expect the owner of a beach house to give the interior of his vacation dwelling. The lack of closets, the lack of plastering on the interior, the use of rows of pegs for hanging clothing, the lack of paneling and other details usually associated with permanent dwelling houses, all point to the construction of the building as a summer beach house. It is interesting to note that after two hundred years the building is still serving this function, relatively unchanged through alterations by various owners. There are not many such two hundred year old beach houses still standing on the hurricane whipped beaches of the southeastern United States that are still serving in the original capacity intended by the builder.

Houses such as this with porches around a central four room cottage are seen in Wilmington, Southport, Swansboro, and Brunswick Town in North Carolina and are viewed as a heritage representing eighteenth century West Indies type architecture. The beach houses seen throughout the southeastern coastal area today with porches on one or more sides, sitting on piles, or in some cases having slightly sunken cellars (such as at Brunswick Town), stem from this West Indies architectural tradition. The Pawley House would surely appear to represent a rare surviving example of this tradition.

From the fact that the house is definitely old enough to fall within the eighteenth century period when the property on which it stands was owned by members of the Pawley family, and from the unchallenged acceptance of the house as The Pawley House by tradition, it is entirely proper to use this name in connection with this house.

Because of its fine qualities as an eighteenth century structure and due to its unique survival for two hundred years serving the same function it was built to serve, The Pawley House is a fine example of its type and well deserves our attention and recognition as an historic structure. Our interest is perhaps too often focused on the surviving great mansions of the eighteenth century, representing the refinement and affluence the gentry of the period had achieved. However, beach houses of the period were also an important facet of the wealthy man's life pattern, just as they are today. The mansions built on the mainland have often survived and have continued to be used to the present, but examples of beach houses such as The Pawley House are rare, and because of this, this example should be protected and thoroughly studied and its details recorded. It is hoped that this one day examination will act as a stimulus for further recognition and protection of this unique survival.

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RICHARD POLHEMUS LEAVES STAFF

Mr. Richard Polhemus joined the staff of the Institute in February, 1970 to assist in the laboratory. His background in archeology at the University of Tennessee and the University of Arizona, coupled with intense dedication and unusual capability, soon propelled him to the position of Laboratory Supervisor. He has held that position until the end of February, 1973. In addition to the laboratory position, Dick has assisted on several of the field projects and conducted four field projects of his own. These were: (1) Excavation of the Delft Deposit at Charleston; (2) Excavations at the Fox House; (3) Excavations at Newington Plantation; (4) Excavations at Fort Moore. The latter two projects were organized largely on his own initiative, with minimal funds, using largely volunteer labor, and done mainly on week-ends. Dick has really produced prodigiously for the Institute. He has developed extreme competence in historic sites work and in analysis of historic objects.

With this strong background in experience, Dick is now in need of academic work and has left us, as of February 28th, to return to the University of Tennessee. There he plans to spend two or three years completing his degree requirements. A native of the Knoxville area, Dick will be "at home" at U.T. and should finish up his academic work with relative ease. We are sure that he will also be a great help to Dr. Guthe's research work at U.T.

We all wish Dick the very best of success in attaining his degrees and will miss his cheerful and cooperative assistance here at the Institute.

EDITOR'S NOTE

We would like to call our reader's attention to the newly revised and improved journal of the Archeological Society of South Carolina. This is South Carolina Antiquities and is edited by James L. Michie. There are two issues per year, each containing 25-30 pages including illustrations. It is well printed and attractive looking. The articles are well written and worthwhile. It is one of the values received by membership in the Archeological Society. Membership is only \$5.00 per year for a single member or \$6.00 for a family and can be had by writing, enclosing check, to this editor.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE
SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

The combined meetings of these two scholarly societies were hosted by the Minnesota Historical Society on January 11-13, 1973 at the St. Paul Hilton Hotel in St. Paul, Minnesota. Alan R. Woolworth was the general chairman for this sixth annual meeting of the S.H.A. Robert C. Wheeler was the general chairman for this fourth meeting of the I.C.U.A. David W. Nystuen was local arrangements chairman for both meetings. The attendance was good with 386 registered members of the two groups. This included many participants from Europe, Canada and the Caribbean.

All who attended owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Minnesota Historical Society and to Mr. Woolworth, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Nystuen and the various others of their committees who put on these meetings. They are among the very best meetings that we have ever had the pleasure of attending. The local arrangements were excellently handled and the scholarly sessions were of outstanding caliber.

The Institute and the University of South Carolina were represented at the meetings by Robert L. Stephenson, John D. Combes, and Richard F. Carrillo, all three of whom participated in symposia and/or presented papers.

The meetings opened with a general session of welcome combining both societies on Thursday morning. This included a keynote speech by Ivor Noël Hume on "Historical Archaeology: Who Needs It?" After that, separate sessions were held concurrently by the S.H.A. and the I.C.U.A. Within the I.C.U.A. there were no concurrent sessions but the S.H.A. had two concurrent sessions on Thursday and Saturday. More than seventy scholarly papers were presented in these sessions including panels, symposia, and grouped papers. All were of excellent quality.

Special events included trips to Fort Snelling, several public lectures in the evenings and an outstanding banquet and banquet program. The banquet was a "Minnesota Wilderness Shore Dinner" of walleyed pike prepared by the Crane Lake Guides in true northwoods style. The theme and entertainment of the banquet was "The French Voyageur" including voyageur songs and stories and an excellent movie on underwater archeology in the Minnesota rivers.

These joint meetings will be held in Oakland, California in 1974 hosted by the Oakland Museum and San Francisco State University.

The 1975 MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND WILL BE HOSTED BY THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. This will serve as a first notice to all readers of the Notebook TO RESERVE JANUARY 8-11, 1975 FOR YOUR TRIP TO SOUTH CAROLINA to attend these meetings.

PAWLEY HOUSE REVISITED
(Research Manuscript Series No. 30, Oct. 1972)

by Richard R. Polhemus

INTRODUCTION

The Pawley House, as described in the report by Stanley South, exhibits many eighteenth century features, and through the kindness of Mr. Calhoun we had an additional opportunity to examine the structure on the weekend of April 27-30. Our objectives, in addition to a very enjoyable weekend at the beach, were to excavate an additional test pit near the house and to make a series of drawings showing the original timber frame and construction details which were not possible on the first trip. The test pit was excavated in order to determine the original ground surface and to recover an artifact sample to help substantiate the architectural construction date. A floor level plan and a plan of the interior north wall were nearly completed during the weekend but several minor omissions not noticed at the time, such as the spacing of the original porch support posts, have caused some difficulty. A plan was begun of the west wall timber pattern and completed up to the second floor level where the interior tongue and groove sheathing prevented further close investigation.

Several of the features noted by South warrant additional comment although the most pertinent characteristics have already been described.

THE CHIMNEY

The foundation of the chimney at present ground level measures 5.8 feet square and the arms of the "H" are 1.2 feet thick. The mortar appears to be harder as well as whiter than that used for the footings but this may be due entirely to the more protected environment under the center of the structure. The bricks used in the Roman arches supporting the first floor hearths are identical to those used in the rest of the chimney and footings. One of the few areas in the structure where preservation might become a problem was noted on each side of the chimney foundation where the 9" x 9" central partition wall sill extends through the brick work. A combination of factors appear to have produced this problem, foremost of them being the seepage down the chimney walls and the naturally damp masonry in contact with the timber. Similar damage was noted at the southwest corner where the constant runoff from the roof has combined with the moist masonry to produce a bad environment for the sills.

THE FOOTINGS

The brick footings, as described by South, average 1.5 feet by 3.0 feet and are put up in common bond. The outer two footings on both the east and west ends of the original structure are of "L" form, indicating that the north and south proches are original and the east porch is not.

Test Pit One, located on the south side of the center south brick footing provided information on the original ground surface at the time the structure was built. The original ground surface was located at 1.0 feet below the present surface at this point and scattered oyster shells were associated with it. The builders' trench for the brick footing extended to a depth of at least 2.6 feet below the present surface, where an extended basal or water table course was encountered. Further excavation was prevented by the rapid accumulation of water within the excavation and the tendency for the walls of the test pit to collapse due to seepage.

THE TIMBERING

The timbering of The Pawley House is heavy, with well executed joining. The main sills, plates, and uprights are made of 9" x 9" straight sawn cypress. The south main sill is a single timber 40.2 feet long and although the north main sill is made up of two members, the 3 foot lap joint secured with multiple 1 1/2" dowels suggests a deliberate strengthening of the structure, perhaps to withstand the yearly threat of the hurricane. The braces and 4" x 4" studding spaced about 2 feet apart have never been covered on the interior as evidenced by the lack of nail holes and straight saw marks are readily apparent on these as well as on the remaining original 1" plank clapboard present on the exterior. The floor joists, made up of 4" x 9" sawn timbers, joined flush with the upper surface of the sills, run from the north sill to the south sill without a summer beam present in either floor. As noted by Stanley South the lower portion of the stair, originally located on the back porch but now enclosed, was altered in both form and position during the roof raising alteration on the north side of the structure.

The illustrated timber plans exhibit the original form of the structure unless otherwise noted. Alterations were determined by the presence of cut nails, circular saw marks, and lack of joining in the more recent members. The window and doors warrant a closer examination to determine construction details and proportions, even though the doors have been rehung a number of times and probably were not made for this structure.

CONCLUSION

The data recorded for this structure provide more structural information than many excavated ruins could produce, and in the event we excavate a structure with a similar foundation plan we will have a much better idea of the possible appearance of the perishable superstructure of the building. The information gained from this house is an important contribution to our knowledge of eighteenth century houses and its apparently unique status as a beach house may lead to the discovery of other similar examples on the South Carolina coast worthy of study.

THE JOHN M. GOGGIN AWARD

For Method and Theory

in Historical Archaeology

\$500.00

In 1959 The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology was organized to present papers emphasizing artifact analysis. The following year John M. Goggin urged that the "conference get down to brass tacks . . . to the kind of details that archaeologists deal with. In other words my feeling is that as archaeologists we deal with artifacts; and with few exceptions colonial artifacts have not been analyzed or classified by a method suitable for the archaeologist to handle. Therefore it is up to us to do so, and I would like to see it started." Since 1960 The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology has published papers presented at the annual Conference, with the participants being urged to emphasize analysis and synthesis in their presentations. In keeping with this philosophy the John M. Goggin Award of \$500.00 is offered by the Conference to encourage scholarly research in method, theory, and interpretation in historical archaeology.

Any member of the Conference is eligible to submit a manuscript for judging by the Award Committee. The John M. Goggin award manuscript will be published in *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* along with other entries selected by the Award Committee. No award will be given in years in which submissions fail to meet the standards of the Award Committee.

The John M. Goggin Award will be presented at the annual meeting of The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, at which time the volume of *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* in which the award paper appears will be made available for sale and distribution to Conference members.

The manuscript should be an original, unpublished work, not over 30,000 words, and should be submitted as a typed, double-spaced, ribbon copy (the author should retain a carbon copy). The footnotes and bibliography should follow the format used in *American Antiquity*. Maps, charts, graphs and other illustrations should be in final form for reproduction, and should be submitted with the manuscript.

Entries, accompanied by a one page abstract, and the name, address, title and place of occupation of the applicant should be sent by June 1, 1973, to:

Stanley South, Chairman
John M. Goggin Award Committee
The
Conference on Historic Site Archaeology
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
The University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208



The John M. Goggin Award is offered in memory of a highly productive and outstandingly versatile anthropologist-archaeologist-ethnologist. In his studies of material culture, his use of "controlled sample collecting," "cultural patterns," "institutional variation, stratigraphy, typology, modes, environmental factors, underwater archaeology, historical research, and chronological studies place him foremost among those using these methodological tools in historical archaeology. His work in this field clearly reveals the eminence gained from a broad theoretical base.

Membership in The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology is open to archaeologists, historians, architects, students and others interested in historical archaeology. Payment of annual dues of \$5.00 entitles the member to receive the current volume of *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* (Volume 7 to be published in 1973), and to receive the announcements of the annual meeting. Send \$5.00 membership dues for 1973 to Stanley South.

Volume 6 of *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* is now available at the late-member price of \$7.00. This volume is 263 pages in length, and contains 55 illustrations. Contributors to this volume are Lewis Binford, Iain Walker, James Fitting, Edward Jelks, Stanley South, Lyle Stone, Charles Cleland, Lee Hanson, Jr., J. Jefferson Miller, II and others.

The Index for all published papers of The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology since 1960 is now available for \$1.00. Volume 6 and the Index can be ordered from Stanley South.

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